

Foreign Wars of Great Britain since the Civil War

Foreign Wars of Great Britain since the Conquest of England by William of Normandy in 1066.

We have prepared for the **READER** the statement below, which will doubtless interest our readers at this time.

Besides the numerous domestic wars between England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, Great Britain has been engaged in the following wars with foreign nations:—

	Year.	Duration of year.	Year.	Year.
War with France.....	1116		Peace.....	1118 9
" " " " " "	1171		" " " " "	1172 9

Do.	do.	1194	Do.	1195	1
Do.	do.	1201	Do.	1216	1
Do.	do.	1224	Do.	1234	1
Do.	do.	1284	Do.	1289	1
Do.	do.	1339	Do.	1369	21
Do.	do.	1318	Do.	1420	95
Do.	do.	1422	Do.	1477	45
Do.	do.	1492	Do.	1492	1
Do.	do.	1512	Do.	1514	2
Do.	do.	1522	Do.	1527	1
Do.	do.	1540	Do.	1550	1
Do.	do.	1557	Do.	1559	2
Do.	do.	1562	Do.	1564	2
Do.	Spain.	1588	Do.	1604	10
		1594			

Do. France	1627	Do.	1629
Do. Holland	1631	Do.	1634
Do. Spain	1635	Do.	1650
Do. France	1656	Do.	1658
Do. Denmark	1658	Do.	1658
Do. Holland	1659	Do.	1658
Do. Algiers	1669	Do.	1671
Do. Holland	1672	Do.	1674
Do. France	1683	Do.	1687

The general treaty of peace of Ryswick between England, Germany, Holland, and Spain on the one part, and France on the other, was signed by the ministers of these Powers at the Palace of Ryswick, near the Hague.

W. of the Succession with France, Spain, &c., commenced May, 1702, and closed in March, 1713, by the peace of Utrecht: duration, eleven years. The most important stipulations in this treaty were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the dismantling of the French and Spanish crowns, and the enlargement of the British colonies in America.

War with Spain, December, 1718, to the peace of 1721: duration of war, over two years.

War with Spain, October, 1732; to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1748: duration of war, eight years and six months.

War with France, March, 1756, closed also by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1763: duration of war, over four years.

The Seven Years War with France, from June 6, 1756, to the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. By this war Great Britain acquired Canada, and other French colonies.

War with Spain, January, 1762, closed by the general peace of February 10, 1763.

War with the United States, from April, 1776, to the peace of Paris, November 30, 1782. Duration of war, nearly eight years.

War with France, February 6, 1778. Peace of Paris January 20, 1783. Duration of war, about five years.

War with Spain, April 17, 1780. Closed by treaty of Paris, June 20, 1783. Duration of war, about three years.

WAR with Holland, December 21, 1785. Treaty of

It will be observed that during the latter part of the American Revolutionary war, which was closed by the treaty of Paris, England was at war with America, France, Spain and Holland.

War against Napoleon, on his return from Elba, in March, 1815, finally closed by the battle of Waterloo, June 15, 1815.

War with the United States, from June 19, 1812, to the peace of Ghent, December 24, 1814. Duration of war, two years and six months.

In the war against Napoleon, the great Powers of Europe leagueed sometimes with, and sometimes against Great Britain. Russia leagueed with France and Austria at the peace of Tilsit, in July 1807, against Great Britain, but that league only lasted about five years, and there

England spent sixty five years in war, and sixty-two years in peace, previous to the close of the war with France in 1815, since when the general peace has lasted thirty-nine years nearly. In the year of 1638, England spent thirty-six millions sterling; in the war of the Spanish succession, sixty-two millions; in the Spanish war, fifty-four millions; in the Seven Years war, one hundred and twelve millions; in the American Revolutionary war, one hundred and thirty-six millions; in, the war of the French Revolution, forty hundred and sixty-four millions; and in

the war against Napoleon, one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine millions; thus proving a total expenditure for war, in one hundred and twenty-seven years, (from the English revolution in 1688, to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815,) of two thousand and twenty-three millions of pounds sterling. M. de Pradt estimates the loss of life by the French forces in the six campaigns of the Peninsula war, (Spain and Portugal) at six hundred thousand men. The loss sustained by the Spaniards and their allies was probably as great, making the total destruction of human beings in the Peninsula war alone, about

one million two hundred thousand.

The British conquests in India commenced in 1757, and continued at various times down to the annexation of the Panjab or country of the Sikhs to the British Crown, in March 1849. The war with China, commenced in 1840 and continued to the peace of August 29, 1842, when a treaty was signed on board the Cornwallis ship of war, by the British and Chinese Commissioners.

Williamsburg Intelligence.

BURGLARY.—During Friday night Mr. E. Webb's office,

His shipyard in Greenpoint, was broken open by burglars, who carried away three rubber pistols, worth \$40 each; a pair of silver-plated pistols, worth \$100; 100 rounds copper bolts, and 200 pounds of copper spikes. The entrance was effected by prying open the door with a jimmy. The property was probably conveyed away in a small boat.

THIEVES RUFFIAN.—About two o'clock on Friday morning, the private watchman at Smith's steam sawmill, detected two men unloading pig iron on the dock at that place from a small boat. On discovering the watchman, the two men put out into the river, leaving about a ton of iron on the dock, which had probably been stolen from New York. Officers Ward and Bond

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon a boy about thirteen years of age, son of Mr. Howell, residing in North Fifth street, was seriously injured by falling from the second story of a house in course of construction at the corner of Grand and Fifth streets. He was conveyed home, where medical aid was called in.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.—The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of John Pegg, aged 25 years, a native of Ireland, who died by hypertrophy of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

The same doctor made a *post mortem* examination, and, on opening the skull, about a pint of effused blood under the dura mater. This was caused evidently from the rupture of a blood vessel, but the doctor was unable to find the cause of death. The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That deceased came to his death by apoplexy, the result of a blow on the head received in some way to the jury unknown."

DEATH OF A CHILD BY FALLING.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the No. 95 West Thirty-second street, on the body of a child three years old, whose death was caused by her accidentally upsetting, on the 6th inst., a

pot of boiling water from a stove, which fell over the poor child, scalding it in a terrible manner, and producing convulsions, thereby causing its death. A verdict was rendered of "Death caused by accidental scalding."

amending the constitution so as to provide for the election by the people of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General. This resolve has yet to receive the concurrence of the Senate.